MEMPHIS APPEAL. FRIDAY, : : MAY 21, 1886.

THE RIVER PRONT.

It has been suggested to us that a public meeting be called for the purpose of urging upon Congress the necessity for a special appropriation to save the river front from the danger that threatens by the present course Mississippi, "If 'twere to lose. The river is rapidly encroaching on Tennessee street, and the remaining days of the present session of Congress are very few. The proposed meeting should therefore be held to morrow, and a committee of three be appointed to think that one vessel could cargo to Washington and remain until the appropriation is secured.

ARRITRATE! ARRITRATE! We suggest to the workingmen that they give the manufacturers a hearing before proceeding any farther with their strike and to the extremity threstered if their demands are not complied with. We are sure they have no purpose to impair the prospects or ruin manufacturing interests that are in their infarcy and need all the help and encouragement that can be given tham. But the manufacturers say this is inevitable if the strike spreads any farther and is much lorger continued. Such a man as honest John Randle, who has always been identified with the working man's interestr, would not consent to such a st itement as that we publish unless he knew it to be literally true. In his own case he certainly does. No workingman, we are sure, desires to ruin such a man. We therefore urge arbitration upon the workingmen. The employes and employer are alike engaged in building a city, and hitherto have enjoyed relations of es'eem and confidence. Such relations ought not to be lightly broken nor ruthlessly severed. We appeal, then, to the workingmen to open the way for arbitration and a speedy settlement of all differences with their employers.

ALDERMAN JACHNE BENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY. Judge Barrett, of the Court of Oyer

nine years and ten months' imprisonment at hard labor in the Sing Sing Penitentiary, he having been found guilty of bribery and corruption in connection with the granting of the right of way, by the Board of Aldermen, to the Broadway surface railmore r'ehteous and just sentence has ever been passed upon a prisoner, nor was there ever as much necessity for making an example of a culprit as in this case. The municipal history of New York is black with crime, almost every administration having its special case, some more hideous than others. The city, largely controlled by corrupt men, it has hitherto been found impossible to make the law felt as a f ree adequate to the punishment of the most unblushing robbery. Tweed's case was an exceptional one, but except his incarceration there was little accomplished by it toward the suppression of bribery and corruption and actual robbery of the city treasury. The reason for this is not far to seek. The robbers be'ong to bo'h political parties and they make common cause in their aggressions upon the public funds and in their defense of their crimes and the too's they employ. Besides, the elections are largely controlled by saloon keepers who either select candidates from among their own number or dictate who shall be the candidates of either party. Utterly conscienceless, these men have but one idea in regard to the municipal government of the commercial metropolis of the country, and that is that it exists as a means of living for their supporters and to enable them to make fortunes cowardly opponents in the House to by bribery and corruption. Meanwhile, the press exposes them and calls publie attent'on to their rascalities almost in vain. Occasionally there has children of the people were the same been a spasm of righteous indignation, as during the Tweed exposure, when a committee of citizens secured the a home thrust when he stated that appointment of Mr. Green to manage the city's financial affairs, but as that ended in a heavier expenditure of the people's money for the support of the government than during the Tweed regime, the unfortunate taxpayers bave been deterred. from any further steps in that directhe Jachnes are selling great franchises for a song. Out of this condition of things there is no chance for New York short of a complete and radical change of government like that we accomplished in Memphisa change that will utterly abolish the wards and secure the election of a dozen commissioners, each of them by a majority of the votes of the whole number of voters in the city. In this way the industry, grace of the greatest city of the Republic. But before that reform is attempted the punishment of the rascally Jachne's as fast as they are uncovered and convicted must be continued until all are dealt with by the law. For a time this may have a or irgustion in a committee room is deterrent effect. But, judging by not Democratic, and is not defensible.

ready for another exposure, a few convictions and a great many exiles to Canada.

A WILD AND VISIONARY MOVE-

The unrest and discontent which the colored people of the South periodically display is a great misfortune to the race. They are continually longing for impossibilities-building cestles in the air-and suffering disappointments on account of their hallucinations and self-delusions. As soon as one bubble explodes they commence blowing up another. Credulous, ignorant and naturally superstitions they embrace and enthusiastically support the most absurd vagaries, and they seem to learn nothing by failure and experience. When it was announced, ten years ago, that a ship would leave Charleston, S. C., for Liberia, the negroes seemed to ry the entire colored population of the South and thousands rushed to Charleston, and it required the police to keep them from taking forcible possession of the ship. They had neither clothes nor money, but they were determined to go to Liberia, without any purpose or object in view. The ship made the voyage to Liberia;

the negro passengers were huddled together like so many sheap; were exposed to the sun, rain and the chilling night winds, and, without food or medicine, all suffered, and many died on the voyage. Those that reached Liberia found themselves among cheap homes; to aid the actual set ler, strangers, naked, penniless and hun gry. Every one of the survivors retuened home, and look upon the expedition as a horrid dream. The exodus to Kaneas a few years ago was followed by the same results. It seems the misery and sufferings eata led upon the negroes by such folly ought to learn them some practical sense. But they are again seized with discontent. They are flooding Congress with petitions praying for the passege of a bill appropriating money to be expended for the transportation of the colored race to Liberia. They petition for an appropriation of \$100 for each emigrant and enough to support themselves and families for six months. Of course such an appropristion would create a man's for emigration to Liberia, and it is safe to say that 4 000,000 of the 7,000,000 of negroes in the United Staves would be ready for the voyage. Work would be abandoned, labor disarranged, and there would be great suffering, and the expense of 4,000,000 of emigrants at \$200 per head would bankrupt the government. Neither Liberia nor and Terminer of New York city, yes-

g vernment. Neither Liberia nor Africa would prova a suitable home for the negro. The experiment made terday septenced Alderman Jachne to a few years ago shows that the negroes who return to Africa die as fast as the whites. The only thing the emigrants would find would be graves and wild and barbarous savager. The blacks cannot be made to see the folly of such a movement, and it is the duly of the whites to save them from the sufferings they propose to entail upon themselves. If the bridge of boats spoken of by Henry Clay were to cross the Atlantic ocean from shore to shore, and a continuous procession of negroes were to keep it adily marching, the daily bith rate would more than keep pace with the number duly departing. The sensible negroes have no desire to venture to Africa. The dark continent has no charms for them. Of the 127 petty African tribes which furnished the saves to the fields of the South there is not one negro of all the 7,000,000 that knows or cares to know to which tribe he belongs.
The negro is here to stay.
The new mania for Liberia will ran its course. But so long as it exists it will do much injury to the

colored people, for it produces discon-tent and a longing for change which interferes with their future progress. Solong as the heads of the negroes are filled with Utopian schemesthing that is impract cable and impra-sible—they will not see the inevitable dest'ny which m kes them an integral part of the American people, and sat-tle down to labor, economy and learn-

AN OUTRAGE-THE BLAIR BILL

ing the arts by which wealth is ac-

qu'red.

SHOTHERED. The thanks of the friends of education are due to Mr. Poindexter Dann of A kaneas for the hearty manner in which he has sustained the Blair educational bill and recently denonneed the methods a lopted by its prevent its coming up at this session. He said truly that the members organized to oppose the education of the who were anxious to extend the bonded whisky period, and he made some gentlemen seemed more willing to vote millione for whisky than a dollar fer education. Millions for whisky, not a dollar for education is the slogan of the ring who appear to be running the Hou e of Representatives in the name and to the great injury of the Democratic party. They have resson tion, and they are sleeping on their to believe that there is a majority in rights, slumbering peacefully while the House ready to pass the Blair bill, and, therefore, amother it in the committee-room. They know that the people everywheredemand the passage of this bill as a measure of justice to the people of the South especially, upon whom devolves the education of the negroes and their elevation to a plane of comprehensive cit zenship, yet, relying upon a blind lead and yielding to their own prejudices, they insist upon a packed committee holding on to the bill and refusing to report it When Mr. Dunn charged that the bill had not had fair play, and never bedecency and honesty of New York throt led by such unwarran able might hope to triumph over the means by these in control of the might hope to triumph over the means by thes in control of the illiteracy, ignorance and criminality sponded that whatever responsibility shat has ruled to the shame and dismeaning, of course, that he would assume it as the leader of the Democratic party and con-trollers of the House. This may trollers of the House. prove an infortunate assumption for Mr. Morrison. It cannot ful to recoil upon him, because the cowardly pol-ley of throttling an important measure

HOMES FOR SEITLERS.

AMERICAN SOIL MUST BE OWNED BY AMERICANS

The Bill to Prevent Aliens From Acquiring Real Estate in the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 20,-Rerresertareport on the bill to prevent aliens from acquiring real estate in the Ter-ritories of the United States. The report says the bill bas for its bas s the oposition that American soil shall e owned by Americans so far as Congress can control it. The Committee on Public Lands in this Congress, as the last, is thoroughly committed to the policy of so administering our public land system that the agricult ural lands of the nation shall be parted with without cost, to be a ld in small tracts to actual settlers only for the purpose of cult vation by owner, securing thereby the thrift of the citizen and economy in his man-agement which ownership always stimulates. This policy, the report submits, should become the national one. The experience of so many thousands of our people in the secur ing of homes in our vast area of public ands has been so successful that the desire for the ownership of a home capable of producing support family is more universal in any country in I. Tois, the report here then world. Tois, says, wer the prevalent idea when the

imestead law, one of the most beneficial acts ever adopted by Congress, was pass d. It was the duty of the government to furnish to its shose lab r would make the land fraitful and productive, giving added wealth to the locality and stability and strength to the country; it had s magnificent porition in dom in of that time which, proper management, would have afforded grand results for generations to come. Areas of land sufficiently large to make great estates were donated with reckless liberality to railroad and other corporations, and by a lax, easy administration of injudicious laws, men of wealth and companies have been illegally permitted to acquire other great are s of the public lands, and now, this generation had seen the vast territory we had at its beginning so reduced that less than 5,000,000 acres of arab'e agricultural land upon which crops can be raised without irrigation remain for the settler under the general land laws of the United States; and about 50,000,000 acres only lands susceptible of improvement by irrigation. These lands are becoming more and more valuable year by year, and tempted by the promise, sure to be realized, of immense profits as well as the absolute recurity of the invest-ment, these lands, by devious meth-ods in many cases, have been secured in great areas and holdings by capitalists and corporations, foreign es well as domestic. In the bards of many of these foreign owners and holders these lands are made subject to a system of landlordism and conditions totally un-American, and kindred to the existing old world system and conditions, which have spread ruin and misery wherever they have existed in Europs. Besides this, out of the heritage of the American people, the common property of this nation-its public landswe are at present permitting the coining of immense private fortuces in the hands of fereign nobility and

have come here to identify themselves wi hus. As an illustration of this a published statement showing that 20,747,000 acres of land are he'd by foreigners is apponded, among the large holders mentioned are the Marquis of Tweedale, Sir Edward Reid, the Holland Company and several fereigh syndica's, the possessions of e ch numbering millions of of acres. There is ro ques in, the report says, as to the power of Cougress over the subject. England exercised it during all the years of her progress, and has only recently granted the right to hold real exists there to aliens. The question, the report continues, of how cheap homes for the poor can best be secured will form be

upon us. At the present rate of dis-

gentry at the extense of our own pro-ple, and giving these foreigners the control of the homes and happiness of thousands of citizens, or these who

position this generation will see the or a home by a farmer disposed of. In conclusion, the report gives the following summary of the work of the committee during the present sersion: The committee has devoted its best effects and mes; earnest endeavors to perfect and present to the House for its consideration and action such measures as, in its judgment, would reclaim such lands as had been improvident'y granted to corporations, and to which they are not estitled; also for the repeal of such laws as rendered possible the improper acquisi-tion of great areas of land from the government, and to preserve what it nad and should reclaim of the public ends as a reservoir to be drawn upon by the actual settler, without cost, in homesteads. We do this because we believe that not only the fostering the home sentiment and individual prosperity would result, but, in addition, tecause we believe there is no greater safeguard ag just public disorder, tumuit and nots than a gen-

distributed cwnership of lands and homes. The bill which the report accompanies provides that no slien nor foreigner who has not declared his intention to become a cit zea of the United States, nor any corporation, one tenth of whole s'ock is owned or controll-d by aliens or fore gaers, shall have the right to acquire real estate in any of the Territories of the United Sta'es. The bill has been agreed upon, and will probably be reported one day

Adversely Reported. Washington, May 20.—The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day decided to report adversely on various amendments to the constitution proposing that Senators, postmasters and indges shall be elected by vote of the

this week.

people. Cabinet Meeting WASHINGTON, May 20.-The session of the Cabinet to-day, which was comewhat longer than usual, was mainly devoted to the consideration of the Canadian fishery troubles. Ac tion was postponed, it is understood, in order to await the receipt of more definite and detailed information from Consul General Phelan at Halifax in regard to the seizure of the American yessils Adams and Doughty.

The Naval Bill. Washington, May 20.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day practically completed the naval ap-propriat on bill and it will probably a fresh crop of thieves, the result of than he can answer for to the people. The Blair educational bill ought to have been brought to a vote, and it getting their work in and making ought to-day to be a law of the land.

The propriation bill and it will probably be reported to the House to-morrow. The bill appropriates about \$11,750, and wonderfully improved ber.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS Strength-be reported to the House to-morrow. The bill appropriates about \$11,750, and wonderfully improved ber.

the Navy Department contemplated an expenditure of \$30,836,357. The appropriation for the current fisc.l year is \$15,029,705. The striking discrepancy apparent between the appr priation for the next year and the estimates of the department is ex-plained by the fact that all of the items included in the estimates for new construction, aggregating \$1,481,-638, are om tted from the appro-riation bill, as they form the substance of the special bill for the new naval es-tabli hunent air ady reported by the committee.

The National Wine Growers' Asso-

Washington, May 20.—At to-day's session of the National Viticultural Convent on a number of interesting statements were made by persons c n nected with the Agricultural Bureau Commissioner Colman stated that samples of all the exhibits made would be desired by the department for careful analytical work and study A paper on "American Grapes," by T. M. Munson, Vice I esident of the Pomological Society of Texas, was read and an interesting discussion

followed. A paper by the Hon. Samuel Miller of Missouri, on "How to multiply new varieties and bring them to early fruiting." was then read; also, one by Prof Scribner of the Agricultural Ba-reau, on "Grape mildew and the black

This paper opened up a wide range or discussion most important to the nvertion, the professor stating that for discu nch as the search for a remedy for these diseases was of vital interest to all producers, the department would continue to g ve spicial attention to the same.

A long discussion followed on the subject of grafting of vines and he in-fluence of the same upon the truit pro-

Prof Husman of California, former-ly of Missouri, was one of the princial speakers Many prominent people visited the l'emple this evening to in-

spe t the exhib ts of California wines, brancies and raisins, and the concurrent judgmeet was most favorable as to the quality of all the samples pro-

COWHIDES AND SHOTGUNS

THE PAVORITE WEAPONS OF MRS. LIZATTE LIGHTBURNE !

The Warlike Lady Again Bobs Up Screnely-Her Latest Eacapade.

gloved hand was reised and an index finger beckoned an APPEAL man as he was stone to closs Court on Main street, at a little before 2 o'clock vesterday afternoon. The fair craft which sai'ed up und r a fall stretch of white parasol, who has been torsing about nather recklessly on the billowy sea of local sensation for several weeks past, was Mrs. Lizette Lightburne and her companion on this occasion was Mrs. Blanche Jounson, a dashing

blonde, re iding on et. Manin st est 'I am going to horsewhip two men directly,' tue fair Lz tte declared, 'a.d I want you to put it in the paper. The Chief of Police his sent for me, and I am to be at his office at 2 o'click. If he stops me now I will do it to-morrow or next day." Hoisting her paragol ste weighed auchor and tacked up Main street to Adams, ran up the stars of the Chief's office and despreared Curious to know the result, the Appear man followed, and at the foot of the stairs met a yourgettin clerk rushing breath-

leady out, asking for the Chief. "Better get a bodyguard of police," Mrs. Lizette sing after him. cowardly thing! I would be ashamed I I were a man to appeal to the police for project or," she added, turning to the reports. "On," she went on, as the curved heel of her French gaiter cought in some myet-rious trap ab u: her skirts, "excuss me." The newsway while she swept aside a mass of delicate lingerie and removed the wicked betom wire of her hoop kirt. Just then the chief came in with the young man, and the quartette retired to his privat: office where high words a laugh, a rqueal and a deep threa eaing bass voice were heard by turns.
After awhile the telephone was called into requisition and another young man looking whits and scared put in an app arance. It speared that the pair were accused by Mrs. Lightourne of baving circulated repor a damaging to her spoiless character, which they vehemently denied. The ni. ht before Mrs. Lightourne had visited the home of one of them, and in the pres-ence of his brother, sister-in-law and a young lady friend, threatened to horsewhip or kill him if he did not write a written retraction of certain statements about her. She grew very much excited, and it finally became

necessary to force her to ret re. The young man did not hear of it notil next morning, and fearing a recention of the annoyance called upon Chief Davis for protect on. He promited to him, and intimated to the little lady that such another performance would a cure her incarce ation. She dep-red in her usual go; humor, but not before san had amused herself by questioning the chastity of a number of her former associates, many of them the daughters of the

most elegant, wealthy and refined families in the city. If all the men whom Mrs. Lightburns has threatened to elsy were laid out cold and at if side by side her sleep would not be as peaceful as it might be, and if those she has at times determined to hors whip rad been punished, the stock of cowhides would by this time have been ex-And it might beadded, that hausted. And it might be added, that if all the young women she speaks of so were really unchaste, the young men had better seek their wives easewhere.

ON 'CHANGE.

Visitoss on Change yesterday: W. B. Catchings, Yaroo City, Miss.; Thos. M. McGehee, N. Y.; W. Echweder, Savannah.

Chosing prices of June options at Chicago yesterday: Pork, \$8 60 lard, 5 90c; clear rib sides, 5 27 c. corn, 38 c; wheat, 76 c; oats, 28 c. TRANSFERS.

J. R. Clement to B. R. Duncan, deed to half of lots 22, 28, 24 and 25, block 68. Fort Pickering, for #320.

M. H. Coover et al. to R. H. Davis, deed to lot 20 of Davis s subdivision. 50x116 feet, north side Union street,

Wm M. Peacock to Henry Cooper, deed to lot 60x150 feet, south side Brondway street, for \$500. G. A. Fogleman to Mary F. Dickey, deed to eighty-seven acres in Seventh-Civil District for \$700.

THE BRITISH COMMONS

THE ARMS ACT PASSED SECOND READING.

Heated Debate Over the Dundalk Gas Bill-Parnell and Lord Randolph Churchill.

LONDON, May 20 .- The House of Commons, this evening, after a heated debate, rejected, by a vote of 210 to Dundaik gas bill, as deliberated by a committee which consists dof four English members. The bill increased the powers of a private ges company, whereas the municipal authorities wish to take the tack of lighting the town into their own hands in order to be as economical as possi

In the course of the debate Mr. Sexton said that such a private business ought to be suspended until the home rule bill had been settled, and at any rote the bill under considerat'on ought to be dealt with by a commit es of Irishmen instead of Englishmen.

Lord John Manners, Conservative, said that the debate showed the temper with which business would be conducted in the Irish Parlisment. Mr. Dillon retorted that the Irish Parliament would be at least com-

sed of members who knew where Dondalk is situated. The bill was supported by the Con-servatives and by Mr. Leonard Court-

pey, Liberal.

Messrs. Gladstone, Childer, and Saustield, of the Ministry, and all the Parnellites opposed the measure. The sanoancement of the result was received with loud cheers by the Irish

Mr. John Morley, Chief Sec clary for Ireland, moved the second reading of the arms act. He explained that the act was intended to re-trict the porsession, carrying and importing of srns Notody in a proclaimed dis-trict could carry arms without a license. Although cases of our ages had greatly diminished since 1831, it was necessary to prolong the act of that year in view of the present excited state of party feeling in the north of Ireland. No act could pre-vent the commission of a deliberately planned murder. The true use of the act was to prevent the growth of the practice of carrying arms on the occasions of fairs, market, processions and other gatherings. In conclusion

Mr. Parnell complained that the powers of the act had been injuriously used in two directions. First to barase and suppy Nationals; and, second, to deprive farmers of guns intended for scaring birds away from growing crops. [Conservat ve laugh-ter.] He urged that the act be applied impartially in disarming Orange men as well as Na ionalists. [Cherrs.] Orangemen had shown by acts and by the utterances of their they were disposed to slaughter, or at-tempt to slaughter, those who differed from them in political opinion. [I ish beers.] He would not say that Lord Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlein r. ally intended to promote murder, but their words would certainly have no other effect. w I will Mr. Bradlaugh condemned Lord Hoist- Randolph Churchill's speeches in Ui-

he asked all lovers of order to support

ster as dangerous and treasonable.
Lord Randolph Churchill repudiated the insinuation that he had incited the people of Ulster to murder. He had merely pointed that the placing of the Ulsterites in the power of a Dublin Parliament must result in civil war. He quoted speeches of Mr. Gladatone and Sir Henry James in an effort to prove that the people were justified in refusing to submit to the transfer of au nority from an efficient

to an inefficient government.

The arms act presed the record reading by a vote of 303 to 83.

COL. WARDIG, member of Parliament from D wn County, has written a letter urging Uisternes to o gan ze and prepare to resist home rule. "For God's rake," he says, "let us have deeds, not words.

MR CHAMBERDAIN writes to his constituents thanking them for their vote of confidence. He says he hopes that even now means be found to reun to the L bera s, providing the bome rule bil, which he declares is admitted to bede ective, shall be withdrawe, and he is cansion and consideration something like a general agreement can be ef fected.

Address to Bussian Soldiers and Satlors.

Sr. PRIEBBURG, May 20 .- An im parial decree has been i sued to the commanders, other officers and the sailors of the Rossian fleet in the Black The decree says it is thirty years s noe the fleat by its beroic or eds sacrificed itself for Russia's weifare, brave men transferring themselves in spuit to the memorable hights of Sebsstcpol. The flest is now being reconstructed to the joy of the fatneriand, which has long mouraed its loss. My will and thoughts are directed towards the peaceful development of the nation's welfers, but circumstances may render the fulfilment of my wishes difficult and force me to an armed defence in order to preserve the dignity of the empire. If such the dignity of the empire. If such cocasion should arise I know that you will aid me with the devo ion and con tancy which your ancesters diplayed in response to my grandfather's appeal-a devotion and con-stancy which astonished their contemperaries on the sea who witnessed their gallant exp'oits. To you I con fide the defense, honor and safety of the Russias.

Baseball Scores Elsewhere. ST LOUIS, S; Boston, 2. PROOKLYN, 3; Pittsburg, 1. DETROIT, 2; Philadelphia, 0. CINCINNATI, 8; Baltimore, 7. CHICAGO, 10; Washirgton, 8. Sr. Louis, 7; Metropoleans, 1. KANSAS CITY, 5; New York, 4.

LEMON ELIXIR. A Christian Editor's Experience,

Rev. G. R. Lynch, publisher of the Ala-bams Christian Advecate, Birmingham, writes: I travel all over the State; my friends say they find Dr. Moslay's Lemon Elixir a most excellent medicine. My book-keeper and foroman both use it in place of

A Prominent Minister Writes: A Prominent Minister Writes:

Dr. Monley-Dear Sir: After ten years of great suffer ng from indigention or dyspepala, with sreat nervous prostration and biliousness, disordered Edneys and constituation. I have been cured by four bottles of your Lemon Elizar, and am new a well mass.

Elder M. E. Church, South, No. 28 Tatnalistrest, Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by druggists. 50 cents and \$1 00 perbattle. Prepared by Dr. H. Monley, Atlanta, Georgia.

ROWN'S IRON BITTERS
proced an invaluable remedy to M. Mi

proved an invaluable remedy to M. Michael Birney. 2:2 Washington stre t. Memphis. Tenn., for district and dyspensia, ite says it acts like a charm when other medicines isil.

S.E. RIDGELY mor to MURRAY & RIBORLY, TAILOR DRAPER & IMPORTER

No. 38 MADISON STREET,

Cordially invites an inspection of his Large, Fresh and Varied Spring and Summer Stock of Beglish, French and German Worsteds, Cassimeres and Sairings, comprising the Latest Designs and Finest Textures in

Samples and Prices on application to these who have left measures.

JAPANESE WEDDING. Unique Entertainment at the Central Baptist Church-Repeated To-Night.

A unique entertainment was given last evening at the Central Bap ist church. The lecture-room was full to overflowing. On the walls, from the chardeliers and from the pillars hung reminders of the Japanese, a pavilion being erected in each corner near the platform. The attractive novely, in s ore was a Japanese wedding! the characters all dressed in the Mizado style and moving about during the ceremony on the raised platform in full view of the audience, which re-peatedly expressed delignt. White the performers were getting ready the

audience was highly entertained by Mrs Sallie Haustan Carr, who recited with exquisite taste "The Jaranese Fan," and delivered with inimitable a irit a typical darky termor. The performance of the little pley consumed about forty minutes, and the parts were filed by the following young ladies and gentlemen, who carr ed out the idea to perfecti n in p int

of drassing, ten tasting, mincipg gait, and all: Go Between. Miss Pet Galloway .Mr. Battle Brown .Mr. Jim Warren

Mi-s Madge Bruce Mr. Leuis Stari Miss Corinne Goodman Some idea of the ceremony may be

ga hered from the following synopsis: Enter groom's father and mother. Enter tride's father and mother. Enter Go-between, bride and groom Enter bride's maid. Go-b-tween retires and brings in tand with two-sponted teapet Again

retires, and returns with teapor and three teacups, from which she serves tea to the bridal party. Go-between hears groom's vows and when bride and groom return, she

changes her position, f cipg the groom's father, showing she has ente ed his family.
Father drinks tea with bride, and gives his present.

Go-between serves rice balls to the bridal party.
Groom's mother drinks tea with ride, and gives her present.

Bride and groom take tea from the wo-spouted lea-pot, whi h ends the

marrisge ceremony.

The "wedding" gave so much pleasure to the audience that it has been dec'ded to repeat it to night.



"the Hanan" sho will prove caticfactory to
will prove caticfactory to
every gentleman who wants a
perfect article. We are putting into the
manufacture of these shoes, the results of 30 Z years' experience and study, of what will
describe please, give comfort and wear
faithfully. Try thori.

> CHANCERY SALE -OF-

REAL ESTATE. No. 4652, R. D.-Chancery Court of Stelly county-State of Tennessee vs. Liszie B

county-State of Tennessee vs. Liszie B.
Taylor et al.
DY virtue of an interfection decree for sale entered in the above cause on the 5th day of January, 1886, M. B. 61, page 187, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clork and Master's office, courthouse of Shelby county, Memphis, Tenn., on

Memphis, Tenn., on

Saturday, June 19, 1886,

within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby county.

Tennesses, to-wit: Lot 5, block 15: Beginning 115 feet cast of the northeast intersection of Denote and Elliott streets, on the north side of Elliott street; thence north 100 feet; cast 32 feet; south 100 feet to Elliett street, and west with said street 32 feet to the beginning. Said as the property of Noah Parice and others.

Part of 10t 14, block 5, west side of Walnut street, 14 the feet. Said as the property of Richard lane.

Lot 5, block 54, west side of Buth street, 60 this lane. Said as the property of Hichard lane.

Terms of Sais—Un a credit of six months; notes with security, bearing interest, required; hen retained redsuption barred. This May 20, 1889.

S. I. McDUWELL, Clerk and Master.

By H. F. Waish, bout y C. and M.

F. B. and C. W. Heiskell, Sols. Saturday, June 19, 1886,

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

MENTHIN TENN., May 20, 1886.

THE partnersh p hereto are existing between A. B. B. rtholomew and Wm. Q. Allen is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Bartholomew assuming all obligations and benefits to dat.

WM Q ALLEN.

In retiring from the above firm I would take this opportunity of banking in no stinted terms my many friends for past favors, and ask a continuance of same to my partner of twonty years. WM Q. ALLEN.

The new firm is now changed to B EFRIGIAM: W ROWFING CO

"Special Notice."

ON WEDNESDAY. JUNE 18. 1886, we will sill for non-resident owners, at public outery, on the premises, that desirable property knawn as the 'Claybrook Subdivision.' Fring between Poplar street on the north and I mon arenue on the south, and just beyond the residence of John Overton, ir. on linion avenue. The property has been divided into ac's lotts on at to suit the wants of purchasers buying much or little, it is convenient to the street cars, on Poplar street, and the arade and road bed is being prepared for graveling the road in fronted it on Union avenue. We believe it to be the most suitable property for residences on the property is seldem offered. Property in being rapidly sold for tenidences east of the city, because it is not out up by railroads as in the nerthern and southern portions of the city.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance in one TERMS—One-third cash; balance in one and Blank Forms of Applicantius on and Blank Forms of Applicantius on and Blank Forms of Applicantius on

FIRE!

LEWIS

Hand Fire Extinguishers

75c Each, \$8 Per Dozen.

JAS. JAY SMITH & CO., 284 Front Street.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS CORin Mr. C. A. Weiner, Memphis, Tenn. He eddured much p in, but was cared in a short time by the remedy.

GOOD NEWS!

No. 214 Main St., Has just received a large stock of the

A. HEXTER.

CASSIMERES AND WORSTEBS for Pants, which we will make to order at much less than the usual prices. We will make a good all-wool pants for 85 Call and examine our goods. Also, a complete line of GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

A. HEXTER, NO. 214 MAIN ST.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS FULLY W. Houston, Meanthis, Tenn, when weak and maciated from chil's and fever. One



HEADQUARTERS FOR THE ARMSTRONG MOSQUITO FRAME.

ARWS | RONG FURNITURE CO. 272 Second Street, Memphis, Tenu. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS CURED. Mr. Godfrey C. Kubler, 412 Main street, Memphis, Tenn., of dyspepsis w en all other medicines were powerless to relieve it. He-recommends it.

BEAVERDAM SPRINGS

Will be spaned June lat. This noted watering place is situated six miles from Ætna Furnace, on the Nashville and Furcaloosa rairond, in Hickman county, from. Hack will meet all trains at Etna, and will convey guesta to uprings at a very low rate.

Board, 820 Per Month; S1 Per Day, Special Bates to Families. We invite all who wish to spend the most

pleasant sea on of their lives to come to Beaverdam, especially scokers of pleasure and health. Good water and pure air in abundance. BUDDLESTON BRON. Liverymen, Centrevl'le, Tenu-E. A. DEAN, Prop'r Centreville Hotel. BROWN'S IRON BLITER CERED

Mrs. W. S. Levy, 318 Main street. Memphis, Tenn., after being troubled for several years with chills and fever and be-ing thoroughly exhausted. CHANCERY SALE

- OF --REAL ESTATE.

No. 4654. R.—Chancery Court of Shelby county—State of Tennessee vs. Emils Backet et al.

D' virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale, entered in the above cause on the 14th day of May, 1885, M. B. 48, page 165. I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, Court-house of Shelby county, Memphis, Tenn. on

phis. Tenn , on Saturday, June 19, 1886, within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby county, Zenn., to-wit:

Let 13. block 5. Brown's subdivision, fronting 80 feet on the east side of LaResestrest, and running back 175 feet. Sold as the property of Emily Sackett, W. W. Luckett and others.

Part of lot 7, block 63, southeast corper of Gayoso and Hernando streets, 25xe3 feet. Sold as the property of the Workingmen's Building and Lean Association, E. Buchigmani.

Building and Loan Association, E. Buchignani.

Part of lot 2, block 63, cast side of Wertando street, adjoining Carter, 45x135, j. et.

Part of lot 2, block 63, bast side of Hermando street, north of Maydwell's, 3x115
feet.

Let 2, block 45: Beginning at a point on
the south side of Beale street, 52 feet cast of
the corner of Beale and Causey streets;
thence southward with Johnson's line 78
feet thence saxiward 25 feet; thence morthward 75 feet to Beale street; thence morthward 75 feet to Beale street; thence westward with the south side of Beale street 25
feet to beginning. Soid as the property of
Receo Beggiana and others.

Terms of Sale—On a credit of six months;
note with security, bearing interest, required; lien retained; redemption barred.

This May 20, 1856.

S. I. McOOWELL, Clork and Master.

By H.F. Waish, D.C. and M.

F. H. and C. W. Heiskell, solicitor.

Non-Resident Notice.

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 6170, R. D. — In the Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tenn. — Was. H. Wood vs. Beal, Wadnet al.

It appearing from affidavit herein in this cause tentihe defondants, R. Treasyant and Sallis Treasyant are residents of the State of Louisians, and non-residents of the State of Tennessees Henry Lathrop, Lelia Lathrop. E. Bernett, Lucy w. Barnett, C. F. Merrick, B. M. Huntington, Elias W. Huntington, Enjamin Wade, Fannie Rose, Monroett, Wade and Carence Wade are n. residents of the State of Tennessee, and that their residences are unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry:

the city.

TERMS—One-third each; balance in one and two years, with 6 per cent interest. Mans can be seen at our office until day of sale.

OVERTON & GEOSVENOR, Agts.

the Government, I will send juil instructions as to how to proceed to obtain the same, and Ellank Forms of Application on and Ellank Forms of Application on and Ellank Forms of Application of the court of the court